

R4

USAID/Sudan

Results Review And Resource Request (R4)

March 31, 2000

Please Note:

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The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

A. Program Overview

The Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2000-2002 was approved on March 14, 2000. Progress is on-track in implementing activities under the new ISP, though some more work will need to be done in the near-term to finalize indicators and targets to measure progress. The new ISP represents a transition in the USG assistance program from providing relief assistance that succors victims of disasters and conflicts, builds their capacities and reduces their vulnerabilities to future disasters and conflicts, to providing relief and development assistance that increases Sudanese self-reliance and builds on Sudanese capacities to take charge of the rehabilitation and development of their country. The program goal is “A less vulnerable, more self-reliant population better prepared for a transition to peace.” Three strategic objectives, in conflict reduction, food security, and health, water and sanitation, will be achieved that contribute to reaching the program goal.

The ISP program addresses directly several higher-level USG goals:

- a. International Affairs Strategic Plan, the U.S. national interests in Democracy and Human Rights, and Humanitarian Response; and the goals of Regional Stability, Democracy and Human Rights, and Humanitarian Response.
- b. USAID Agency Strategic Framework, two goals: “Democracy and Governance Strengthened” and “Lives Saved, Suffering Associated with Natural or Man-Made Disasters Reduced, and Conditions Necessary for Political and/or Economic Development Established”.
- c. Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, all five of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative’s operating principles: (a) African Ownership; (b) Strategic Coordination among Partners and USG Agencies; (c) Linking Relief and Development; (d) Regional Perspective; and (e) Promotion of Stability, as well as the GHAI Emphasis on Convergence at the Regional Level.
- d. REDSO/ESA Strategic Plan, the three strategic objectives in conflict prevention, food security and health.
- e. Embassy/Sudan’s Mission Performance Plan, the goals of humanitarian response and regional stability.

B. Significant Program Changes

There are no program changes to report at this time.

C. Country Factors That Have Most Influenced Progress

1. Status of the war and peace processes. The civil war in Sudan and its attendant conflicts continued during 1999, though at a somewhat lower level of intensity. Fighting has been concentrated in Upper Nile region, where fighting between shifting alliances of opposition and Government of Sudan (GOS)-supported Nuer groups over oil fields has led to large-scale

displacement. Fighting also continued in Bahr-el-Ghazal region. Despite unilateral humanitarian cease fires renewed in three-month increments throughout the year by both SPLA and GOS, the GOS Air Force continued to carry out bombing raids on civilian targets in much of southern Sudan and Nuba Mountains. In Sudan's eastern region, forces of the opposition alliances launched attacks on the GOS oil pipeline to Port Sudan and the strategic town of Kassala. The completion and opening of the oil pipeline in 1999, with production at about 150,000 barrels per day, has not affected Sudan's overall economic position, but is likely to cause confidence that resources will be available for gaining a military advantage over the opposition movements. GOS confidence is likely to increase due to the success of its diplomatic campaign among neighboring countries, which resulted in re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Eritrea, Egypt and Ethiopia and a bilateral peace agreement with the Government of Uganda in December, 1999, in which the two countries agreed to cease support to rebel groups operating across the border. The GOS secured agreement with the Government of Ethiopia on the opening of a Peace Road, which allows access to Port Sudan for Ethiopia. In Uganda, conflict continues near the Sudan border between the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), a Ugandan rebel group supported by the GOS. In southern Sudan, conflict between SPLA forces in Eastern Equatoria and the indigenous Didinga ethnic groups increased, causing displacement of southern Sudanese to Kenya and Uganda.

In areas affected by the Dinka-Nuer reconciliation at Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal (described below under SO 1), resettlement of lands vacated for 9 years by the two tribes and the demobilization of 5,000 – 7,000 local militia has begun. The peace appears to be holding, despite the influx to Dinka lands of thousands of Nuer from Upper Nile, fleeing the GOS' "cleansing" operations around the oilfields. The opening of their former enemies' lands prevented a more serious humanitarian crisis and demonstrates to the entire South the value of unity that comes from peace and reconciliation. However, the sudden influx from Upper Nile places a great strain on the resources of Bahr el Ghazal, still fragile following the 1998 famine in the region.

The peace talks sponsored by the regional Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) continued in 1999 between the GOS and SPLA, with USG and other donor support leading to the establishment of the IGAD Peace Secretariat. While key negotiating issues remain unresolved, including freedom of religion in the south and the definition of southern borders, the existing cease-fires have been extended. Northern members of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the umbrella group of opposition movements, continued to seek representation as a formal party to the talks. One member of the NDA, the Umma Party led by former prime minister Sadiq el-Mahdi, signed a peace agreement with the GOS that signals his party's withdrawal from the NDA. There are contrary views as to how or whether Umma's withdrawal would impact the NDA's ability to participate in the peace process.

A Libyan-Egyptian peace initiative that the U.S. opposes as an alternative to the IGAD process, gained momentum among some members of the NDA. In December 1999, an NDA conference in Uganda agreed to seek modalities to merge the IGAD process with the Libyan-Egyptian initiative.

At the end of 1999, the GOS President Beshir carried out a series of political moves against his erstwhile ally Hassan el-Turabi, seeking to remove him and his supporters from power. To date, this change in Khartoum has had no impact on the civil war and peace processes.

2. Conditions for food production were better. From a humanitarian perspective, 1999 was a relatively good year. Farmers in Western Equatoria were able to produce a large surplus of grains

due to continued security and good conditions. Production was also good in Bahr-el-Ghazal, though it suffered from localized flooding and acute insecurity in Aweil West county.

On the other hand, parts of Eastern Equatoria suffered from continued dryness and Upper Nile suffered from extensive flooding, thus, extending the period of food insecurity that is augmented by on-going conflicts. Recent USAID-funded market research suggests that there is a large surplus of cattle in Lakes region that may be marketed if conditions and market links can be made between Bahr-el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria, and then with Northern Uganda.

3. Continued stability in large areas of Sudan and progress towards participatory governance.

This year saw continued stability in Western Equatoria and Lakes, another year in which civilians have been able to progress towards rehabilitation and restoration of livelihoods. Evidence showing more goods in shops and the presence of imports from Uganda, suggests that the market economy grew more during the year. The continuation of the period of stability has been an important contributing factor in the progress of opposition movements towards increasing participatory governance. Sudanese civil society organizations became more outspoken during several USAID-sponsored conferences. Civil authorities moved forward in sorting out their role in regulating, not stifling, a market economy.

4. Relations among the USG, the GOS, the opposition movements, Operation Lifeline Sudan and the international humanitarian community neither improved nor deteriorated.

Relations between the USG and the GOS did not improve during the year and continued to be a major constraint to implementation of the assistance program. The assistance program continues to be operated from Nairobi, Kenya through the OLS umbrella and other international NGOs. Relations with the opposition movements continued to be positive in 1999, especially following the visit of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to the region and her meeting with SPLM/A leadership. USAID and the SPLM established the Development Assistance Technical Team (DATT) to facilitate implementation of the STAR program.

Several aid workers were killed in Sudan while carrying out their humanitarian mission. This has made a difficult environment even more humanly critical. In all cases, it is unclear who was responsible for the killings.

Reforms at OLS continued apace. The UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) arrived in Nairobi as did a new UNICEF/OLS Coordinator. While the reforms envision OCHA taking over the role of OLS Coordinator, it was decided instead that the current UNICEF/OLS Coordinator will continue serving in his current role while UNICEF focuses more on activities within its mandate. The new team has publicly announced its plans to move more quickly to break flight bans in Upper Nile Region should a situation similar to the 1998 Bahr-el-Ghazal crisis arise.

D. Summary of Progress and Most Significant Achievements

The USG assistance program to Sudan can report several significant achievements in the last year associated with our efforts to promote peace and reconciliation among Sudanese and ensure that war-affected populations receive humanitarian aid.

USG financial support was critical to two Sudanese grassroots reconciliations that will have major implications in the lives of civilians caught up in the conflicts. A reconciliation between Dinka and Nuer peoples culminated in a ceremony at Wunlit in May, 1999. A reconciliation among Lou clans

of the Nuer expanded into a peace conference among multiple Nuer clans, self-defense militias and armies at Waat in October, 1999. If these reconciliations hold, the resulting peace will allow thousands of displaced civilians to return home, thus removing the disruption they have caused to Eastern Equatoria region and reducing their cost to relief programs.

Support to 34 Sudanese civil society organizations operating in partnership with local authorities, in more stable areas of Western Equatoria and Lakes, allowed the continued transformation of participatory governance. Engaging in policy dialogue on taxation and fiscal management issues, 125 participants representing local authorities and civil society groups met in Yambio for a five-day workshop.

Continued progress in recovering livelihoods in Bahr el Ghazal following the 1998 famine, as indicated by increasing nutritional levels and food production as well as the capacity of local communities to absorb thousands of newly displaced, fleeing GOS military “cleansing” operations near oilfields of Upper Nile.

E. Overall Prospects for Progress through FY 2002

As described in the recently approved Integrated Strategic Plan, program managers believe that prospects are good for achieving progress through FY 2002, the last year of the ISP.

While it is not likely that the USG assistance program would close-out at that time or that graduation would be contemplated, it is envisioned that the nature of the assistance program to Sudan would change at that time. If successful, the program in the current ISP will help Sudanese individuals and organizations to take the lead in their rehabilitation and development. By 2002, this transformation of Sudan to a more self-reliant country should translate into another transformation of assistance program strategy to finance more development activities in stable areas and go further in improving Sudanese participatory governance.

Country/Organization: Sudan - REDSO/ESA

Objective ID: 650-001-01

Objective Name: SO1: Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Achievements under this SO were better than expected and resulted in significant reduction in conflict as indicated by reporting from key implementing partners and frequent USAID monitoring visits. Key results included: the Dinka-Nuer reconciliation in Wunlit and a similar intra-Nuer reconciliation in Upper Nile; local authority and civil society partnerships established in 4 of 9 counties; and, several conferences that demonstrated a growing by local authorities to observe humanitarian principles and promote good governance. A civil administration training activity was slow in implementation by UNICEF/OLS, and steps taken by USAID led to slightly improved performance. Several U.S. PVO's, international NGOs, and regional/local organizations contributed to these key results.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(please select only one)

6.3 Security and Basic Institutions Reest

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Through this Strategic Objective, the USG aims to better prepare the Sudanese population for a transition to peace by enhancing the environment for conflict reduction. An enhanced environment for conflict reduction means that disagreements can be increasingly channeled at grassroots or higher level governance structures that, if sufficiently participatory, can resolve the disagreements before reaching the point of violent conflict. An enhanced environment for conflict reduction can provide for dialogue over resource allocation and development priorities as well as for ways of life (i.e. ethnic or religious differences). More immediately, an enhanced environment for conflict reduction can provide fora for negotiations which may lead to a comprehensive settlement between the Government of Sudan and the opposition movements and for negotiations which may lead to people-to-people reconciliations. The Strategic Objective will be achieved by accomplishment of three intermediate results:

IR 1.1 Increased Capacity for Peace-Building

IR 1.2 Expanded Capacities for Good Governance to Address Local Priorities

IR 1.3 Increased Access to Information, Education and Communication

Key Results:

A key result under Intermediate Result 1.1 was the successful completion, with USAID funding, of two grassroots reconciliations in southern Sudan that will likely have major implications for the lives of civilians. A reconciliation process between Nuer and Dinka groups that culminated in a peace conference and ceremony at Wunlit, Bahr el Ghazal, in May 1999 has led to considerably less fighting and displacement in southern Sudan. It has also prompted an understanding that an end to the cycle of conflicts is possible. A similar process among the Lou clans of the Nuer later in 1999 expanded at a peace conference and ceremony at Waat to include multiple Nuer clans, factions and militias from across conflict-wracked Upper Nile, all calling for peace among the Nuer and rebuilding of the destroyed social and economic infrastructure. Reconciliations among these groups, if they hold, should bring an end to the most destructive type of conflict in southern Sudan. The majority of people displaced internally in Sudan since 1991 were displaced by conflict among southerners. An end to these conflicts will lead to less displacement and a return of IDPs to their home areas, removing their disruptive effect in IDP camps elsewhere, especially in Eastern Equatoria.

For USAID purposes, the reconciliations have offered a tested, proven modality for constructing peace-building systems at the grassroots level. These types of grassroots reconciliations have been seen elsewhere in the region, notably in Kenya and Uganda, and are founded on a key principle: a rough equilibrium of power is a prerequisite for antagonists to move toward a peaceful resolution of conflict in a manner that brings a just peace. The methodology used in Sudan was relatively straightforward. Peace workers with a local partner, in this case the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), begin facilitating the reconciliation through a series of meetings, shuttling between traditional leaders of the combatting groups. The resulting confidence in the leaders's security allowed subsequent plans for major peace conferences to be realized in which cattle-sacrifice rituals exerted powerful social force on the peace agreements reached. The majority of donor resources are utilized for preparatory meetings, site preparation, and to finance transport and other logistics for the peace conference. Smaller amounts are used to establish and manage coordination among the UN and NGO partners capable of delivering "peace dividends" to the reconciled communities. While this methodology has proved successful so far in Sudan, it is expected that there will be a learning process on what types of reconciliations are ripe for a peace conference and what additional

interventions – such as information exchange via radio or e-mail -- can move stalled processes and solidify consummated reconciliations.

2. A key result for Intermediate Result 1.2 was the improved governance in southern Sudan.

A conference in Mapel, Bahr-el-Ghazal in May, 1999 focused on the handling of the 1998 famine in Bahr-el-Ghazal by the international community and the local opposition administration. Participants in the conference included representatives of civil society, SPLM, SRRA, OLS and non-OLS organizations. It was recognized that mistakes had been made in the management of humanitarian assistance, even after the GOS lifted its blockade, and that these included diversions of food aid by the SPLM/A, lack of coordination among relief providers, problems in the general distributions of aid, and a lack of understanding by all parties of the role of local authorities. Many of the recommendations of the conference focused on improving governance, such as revitalizing institutions of law, order, and protection of human rights, including an independent judiciary; putting in place institutions and processes of good governance and democratic accountability in the local civil administration; establishing broad and community-based mechanisms (defined as county coordinating committees) to ensure effective participation of marginalized and disadvantaged groups; promoting a vibrant trade network to benefit household food security; establishing specialized working groups of donors, SRRA, and local authorities to develop better distribution and monitoring systems; and re-defining the role of SRRA as an integral part of civil authorities to be protected by a “humanitarian affairs law”. That this conference on effectiveness of relief assistance turned into a list of governance recommendations further underscores the view expressed by the USG in the new Integrated Strategic Plan that creation and sustenance of participatory governance structures, both civil society and civil authority, are critical to ensuring greater Sudanese self-reliance, to attempt to bring the cycle of disasters in Sudan to an end.

A workshop on economic governance in Yambio, Western Equatoria, which was organized by the New Sudan Economic Society and funded under the STAR cooperative agreement with CRS, brought together 125 participants from all parts of opposition held southern Sudan, including the Nuba Mountains and Southern Blue Nile regions. Participants ranged from civil society representatives and Sudanese economists to Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (SPLM) civil administrators, regional Governors, and members of the SPLM National Executive Council. Issues debated at the workshop include taxation, currency, the role of civil authorities, fiscal management, and the management of natural resources. Civil society representatives pushed for greater transparency and accountability within the SPLM governance structures, and for policies and institutions that will promote trade and development in the region. The conference resulted in affirmation by the SPLM that a market-based economy is both possible and desirable in spite of the on-going war. Further, there was a recognition by civil authorities that obstacles to trade and economic growth must be removed. These obstacles include high taxation, lack of accountability by civil authorities and, in some cases, diversion of economic resources for personal gain. The conference resulted in the SPLM’s blueprint action plan “Peace through Development” in which preference for a market-based economy and accountable civil authorities are re-affirmed.

Together, these two STAR-funded conferences represent positive progress in building capacities for participatory governance in opposition-held areas, especially as southern Sudanese civil society becomes stronger and more vocal in holding the SPLM accountable, and positive progress among opposition movements in recognizing and acting on the principles of participatory governance. That these developments occur in the context of debates over resources and rehabilitation ensures that participatory governance remains a very real concept for Sudanese civilians, as long as participation.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance under this Strategic Objective was on-track in 1999, and prospects are good for progress during 2000-2002. The key results described above were the highlights of our success under this SO. Other activities also saw positive progress:

The USAID contribution to the IGAD Peace Talks allowed for the creation of a permanent IGAD Peace Secretariat in Nairobi that will ensure that momentum is not lost between rounds of peace talks between the government and the opposition.

In the past year under the STAR project, 34 Sudanese organizations have participated in capacity building activities and have received sub-grants for economic activities (milling, trade, transport, micro-enterprise) totaling \$1.1 million. These are detailed under SO 2.

One activity saw minimal progress. Corrective actions taken by REDSO, seven months into implementation, facilitated resolution of some, but not all, of the problems. USAID's grant to UNICEF for implementation of the civil administration training component of STAR was delayed in implementation. Since the grant was made in September, 1998, UNICEF has held: (1) a six-week long training session for 45 county-level administrators; (2) a conference in Bahr el Ghazal to address the root causes of the 1998 famine; (3) a Sudanese lawyers conference to engage with NDA leaders on rule of law issues; and, (4) a one-year implementation review with participation of SPLM and civil society leaders to assess UNICEF's approach to implementing civil administration training and to obtain consensus on progress needed to improve implementation. It appears that management bottlenecks at UNICEF, and SPLM displeasure with UNICEF as the implementing partner, caused the delay, rather than any prohibitive conditions in southern Sudan. Additional corrective actions to be taken in coming months include enhancing implementation by UNICEF. If UNICEF fails to perform to expectations, we will terminate the grant and select a new partner for implementation of this component.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Since the Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2000-2002 was only recently approved, there are no adjustments planned at this time.

Other Donor Programs:

The United Nations' Operation Lifeline Sudan operates a capacity-building program, financed by the United States, Canada and Sweden, that supports the capacity of the humanitarian wings of opposition movements to coordinate relief operations. Many relief programs also contain some capacity-building activities. Otherwise, the United States is currently the only donor working on governance and conflict reduction in southern Sudan.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

At the close of CY1999, Catholic Relief Services implements the capacity-building umbrella grant program for civil society that utilizes most of the resources under this Strategic Objective. UNICEF implements a training program for civil administrators in opposition-held areas of Sudan. IGAD receives a grant for the Sudan Peace Secretariat in Nairobi.

Country/Organization: Sudan - REDSO/ESA

Objective ID: 650-002-01

Objective Name: SO 2: "Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources"

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance under this SO is better than expected. United Nations Operation Lifeline Sudan, and several international and local NGO's operating outside the OLS umbrella, continue to assist war-affected populations in building and strengthening local capacities to manage crises and to promote self-reliance in ways that enhance food security.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(please select only one)

6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Through this Strategic Objective, the USG seeks to increase the role of local sources of food and local capacities for meeting food needs, by restoring and increasing traditional food production, thereby enhancing food security through greater reliance on local resources. Activities promoting self-reliance, including rehabilitation of local production, have begun in the stable areas of southern Sudan, especially Western Equatoria and Lakes, and will be expanded into other regions as circumstances permit. The emergency relief program will continue to meet the needs of the most

vulnerable and to respond to war- or drought-related crises, but the trend over the three-year strategy period will be towards enabling surplus areas to supply food to needy areas. The Strategic Objective should be achieved through accomplishment of three intermediate results:

IR 2.1 Increased Local Production of Food in Target Areas

IR 2.2 Increased Use of Markets and Trade in Meeting Local Needs

IR 2.3 Targeted Food Aid Narrows Resources Gap for Vulnerable Groups

Key Results:

1. Economic rehabilitation activities under Intermediate Results 2.1 and 2.2 follow-up on rehabilitation interventions made in past years through the relief program. Programs are intended to create the conditions for a return to a market economy following years of low economic activity during the war. As reported in Section I, evidence suggests that the market economy continues to grow, as seen by the presence of more goods in shops (including imports from Uganda), more surplus grain marketed in Western Equatoria, and more economic activity on roads linking key markets. Work continued on the road connecting northern Uganda with Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Bahr-el-Ghazal. All weather bridges and water crossings allowed the road to stay open during the rainy season. As documented in USAID-funded case studies (D'Silva/O'Toole, "Evolution of a Transition Strategy in Sudan: USAID in Western Equatoria," September 1999; Tadesse/Rilling, "OFDA Case Study", December 1999), seed exchange and purchase programs, as well as fish restocking and cattle vaccination programs also continued to increase the overall level of local food production and the marketing of surpluses. In addition, USAID supported re-establishment of internal trade between Yirol (Lakes) and Yei (Equatoria) as a pilot activity.

2. Another intervention under Intermediate Results 2.1 and 2.2 was launched through the STAR program's Capacity-Building Umbrella Grant program, which made thirty-four grants valued at \$1.1 million to local groups. The grants financed some of the minimal start-up costs necessary for these community groups to jump-start the market economy and increase food production and availability. Grants were made for grinding mills, grain storage and marketing, vegetable production, transport, traders shops, wholesale shops, honey production and marketing, carpenters, and vocational training. The grants were broadly distributed across the nine counties in which the STAR program operates (Kajo Keji, Yei, Maridi, Nimule, Rumbek, Yirol, Tambura, Tonj, and Yambio). Beneficiary groups ranged in size from 5 people in the Yei Commercial Transport Agency to 408 people in the Maridi Farmer's Association. In addition to the economic benefits, the grants are intended to promote stronger civil society groups, most of whom lack advocacy objectives, with greater capacity to engage in policy dialogue with civil authorities through county-level coordinating structures (County Development Committees) that have been established in four of the nine target counties. More quantifiable impact under the IR 2.1 and IR 2.2 indicators is expected next year.

3. A key result under Intermediate Result 2.3 was the provision during 1999 of a total of 187,260 metric tons of food aid, valued at more than \$33.2 million, which helped mitigate the worst effects of conflict (deaths of the war-affected from hunger and disease). Ocean freight and inland transport costs, including airlifts, added approximately \$168.8 million to the cost of delivering this assistance, reinforcing the case for taking action to reduce the costs of relief aid to the USG. Of the total food aid delivered, approximately 19,640 metric tons was delivered through non-OLS partners. The relief assistance targeted groups facing food emergencies as well as beneficiaries without the resources to last through the "hunger gap" prior to harvest. USAID also arranged a small food distribution in eastern Upper Nile province during August which had great impact. About 12,000 people were displaced by intra-Nuer fighting near Akobo. Seventy-two tons of food aid with

accompanying medical supplies were distributed in Upper Nile. This distribution and one later following the Waat reconciliation helped to save lives, reduce conflict and promote the benefits of reconciliation.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance under this Strategic Objective was on-track, and prospects for achievement of the SO by 2002 are good. As described in Section I above, 1999 was a fairly good year. The overall requirement (food needs deficit) for Sudan is less than in 1998, so less food aid will be distributed. It is clear that the better conditions for food production are largely outside of the scope of the USG assistance program (i.e. better weather and less conflict) but we cannot discount the role of the program following years of rehabilitation assistance in Western Equatoria as well as the more recent conflict prevention interventions. The challenge in the next year will be to quantify the exact impact of the USG program.

One indication of progress towards more targeted food distributions is quantifiable now. CARE, by continuously retargeting and recalibrating its activities was able to speed up recovery and self-reliance. For example, the monthly monitoring reports conducted during August through December 1999 show that active members of the En Nuhud Displaced Camp were absent and that 70% of the camp population were elderly, children, and sick and disabled people. The project staff indicated that limiting food aid to only cover the needs of the most vulnerable groups in the camp encouraged the active population to seek employment and income generating activities outside the camp in order to secure some of their basic needs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Since the Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2000-2002 was only recently approved, there are no adjustments planned at this time.

Other Donor Programs:

Many donors participate in food security programs in Sudan, including the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, and Australia.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The umbrella grant for civil society that finances small-scale economic and rehabilitation activities is via a cooperative agreement with Catholic Relief Services. UNICEF's Humanitarian Principles/Capacity Building Program implements a civil administration training program. Food aid is distributed in Sudan via the World Food Program and several other private voluntary organizations and international NGOs, including Adventist Development and Relief Association, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief, Norwegian People's Aid, and World Vision International. These organizations often distribute complementary disaster relief in tandem with food aid.

Country/Organization: 650-003-01

Objective ID: 650-003-01

Objective Name: SO 3: “Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities”

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance under this SO and IR1 and IR2 is excellent with more than 80 percent of OFDA’s implementing partners reporting they have either met or exceeded their performance targets. Key results achieved included: better trained Sudanese health workers; increased numbers of rehabilitated Primary Health Care Centers and Primary Health Care Units; improved detection and treatment of preventable diseases, and; increased vaccination coverage against childhood diseases. Several NGOs have contributed to these key results.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov’t Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl’s Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

Through this Strategic Objective, the USG seeks to continue the trend, seen in the relief program in recent years, of enhancing primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities. It is envisioned that a transfer of responsibility for service-provision and coordination from the

international community to Sudanese individuals and institutions can make good progress during the strategy period, and that such a transfer should enhance the level and coverage of care provided. (Water and sanitation services and coordination are included in this definition of primary health care). This transfer of responsibility and increase in Sudanese participation should be critical to ensuring that coverage is expanded and services broadened in the face of declining donor resources. The Strategic Objective should be achieved by accomplishment of two Intermediate Results:

IR 3.1 Increased Sudanese Participation as a Foundation for Sustainability

IR 3.2 Improved and Expanded Delivery of Services

Key Results:

Baseline data is still being established for Intermediate Result 3.1 and 3.2. However, reporting from two of USAID's major partners, International Rescue Committee and American Refugee Committee and from frequent monitoring visits by USAID staff indicates significant results may have been achieved through the effective implementation of training programs and overall expansion to new service areas in southern Sudan. This assistance resulted in (a) the enactment of an SPLM health policy and the approval of training curricula and certification requirements for various categories of Sudanese health worker; (b) increased admissions and retention rates of Sudanese village health workers and clinical officers that the First Quarterly Report for IRC Southern Sudan, December 1999 characterized as "largest...to date;" and; (c) provision of trained mid-level health service providers to new geographic areas (Upper Nile and Aweil East). Recent USAID-funded research ((Tadesse/Rilling, "OFDA Case Study", December 1999) cites further evidence that USAID-supported programs are achieving significant impact in terms of saving lives and reducing human suffering.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance under this Strategic Objective was on-track in 1999, and prospects are good for progress during 2000-2002. The reporting cited above and frequent monitoring visits by USAID staff highlights additional areas that bode well for continued success under this SO. These include: (a) more than 80 percent of OFDA's implementing partners have reported that they have either met or exceeded their performance targets; (b) increasing numbers of local authorities are targeted by USAID-funded health training programs to receive both technical and material support. For example, American Refugee Committee trained 25 personnel of Kajo Keji County's new Health Department in proposal writing, project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; (c) the development and implementation of training curricula for increasing numbers of middle-level health workers (clinical officers, certified auxiliary nurses, and the hospital certificated nurses) should expand and improve delivery of services.

Despite good performance under this SO, civil strife continued to hamper the return, integration and recovery of communities. Conflict is likely to continue in some areas, for example, in Upper Nile Region as a result of GOS cleansing of the oilfields and in northern Bahr el Ghazal as a result of GOS-sponsored militia raids. Access to affected populations in these areas is expected to be increasingly limited by airstrip denials by the GOS, OLS denials because of insecurity and lack of airstrip maintenance during the wet season. USAID continues to coordinate with other donors and the UN in negotiating safe corridors for humanitarian assistance. In addition, an increasing portion of USAID assistance supports greater humanitarian access by non-OLS NGOs.

In many of the more stable areas of southern Sudan, it has been possible to begin to address capacity building goals of the local authorities in newly formed County Health Departments. With the

anticipated expansion of development assistance funded STAR programming, it should be possible to provide the needed training to these authorities that will enable them to coordinate service coverage by international and local NGOs, as well as to support the provision of more sustainable services to meet the immediate and long-term needs of the affected populations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Since the Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, 2000-2002 was only recently approved, there are no adjustments planned at this time.

Other Donor Programs:

The United Nations Operation Lifeline Sudan operates emergency health programs financed by the United States and other donors, implemented by UNICEF and WHO in collaboration with a variety of U.S. PVOs and international NGOs. Many relief programs also contain some capacity building activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

BHR/OFDA provides financing for several U.S. PVOs and international NGOs implementing health, water and sanitation programs throughout Sudan, including Action Contre la Faim, Adventist Development Relief Association, ACROSS, American Refugee Committee, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Concern, GOAL, IAS-MEDIC, International Rescue Committee, Medecins Sans Frontieres-Belgium, Medecins Sans Frontieres-Holland, Norwegian People's Aid, Save the Children Fund/US, and Sudan Medical Corps.

USAID/Sudan
FY 2002's R4 – OE Budget Request
Narrative

General:

The current role of USAID/Sudan is to monitor and report on OFDA funded activities/projects in Northern Sudan. These activities are implemented by NGO's. USAID/Sudan has no other program activities. The current workforce consists of one USPSC and 14 FNPSC's (6 core and 8 guards).

Overview of FY 2000 Budget:

FY 2000 budget is estimated at \$512,000, which is over the approved level of \$400,000 by \$112,000 or by 28%. The increase is due to increase on the contract cost of USAID/Sudan's Administrative Officer (ALO), Jacquelyn Poole-Galdas (USPSC). ALO's contract will be up graded from GS – 10/4 to GS-13/13 effective June 1, 2000, resulting in an increase of \$111,595 over the current contract budget of \$100,000. The budget estimates include \$ 4,000 for carpeting the office, \$5,000 for up grading security at ALO's residence, and \$7,500 for procurement of 3 PC's.

Overview of FY 2001 Budget:

FY 2001 budget is estimated at \$511,000, which is more than the approved OE level FY 2000 OE by \$111,000 or 28%. The increase is also due to the increase on the ALO's costs. The budget estimates include \$7,200 for procurement of one server.

Overview of FY 2002 Budget:

FY 2002 budget is estimated at \$494,800, which is more than the approved OE level for FY 2000, by 94,800 or 24%. The increase is also due to increase on ALO's costs.

Workforce Tables

SUDAN (6500 End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0			1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	5			8	14	14
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15

Workforce Tables

Org__SUDAN (650) End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1						1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	1 5						14	14
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15

Workforce Tables

Org_ SUDAN (650)_____																
End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other U.S. Citizens								0				1			1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0		1	5			8	14	14
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	15	15

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Sudan _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	58.6		58.6	75.3		75.3	78.2		78.2
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	83.6		83.6	84.4		84.4	85.1		85.1
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	142.2	0	142.2	159.7	0	159.7	163.3	0	163.3
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	44.2		44.2	54.9		54.9	56.8		56.8
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	10.6		10.6	12.4		12.4	5		5
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	54.5		54.5	55		55	55.4		55.4
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	109.3	0	109.3	122.3	0	122.3	117.2	0	117.2

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Sudan _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	6.5		6.5	7		7			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	8.5		8.5			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	3.7		3.7			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	4		4			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	12.5		12.5	5		5	5		5
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	6.5		6.5	6.5		6.5	6.5		6.5
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	2		2	6		6	6		6
	Subtotal OC 21.0	43.7	0	43.7	32	0	32	25	0	25
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	11		11	6.5		6.5	6.5		6.5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	4.5		4.5			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	2		2	0.5		0.5			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Sudan _____			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0		17.5	0	17.5	7	0	7	6.5	0	6.5
23.2	Rental payments to others		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space		12		12	12		12	12		12
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		19.5		19.5	19.5		19.5	19.5		19.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2		45	0	45	45	0	45	45	0	45
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		10		10	10		10	10		10
23.3	Residential Utilities		10		10	10		10	10		10
23.3	Telephone Costs		20		20	20		20	20		20
23.3	ADP Software Leases				0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease				0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing				0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)				0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs				0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services		1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
	Subtotal OC 23.3		41.5	0	41.5	41.5	0	41.5	41.5	0	41.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations				0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services				0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards				0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services				0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses				0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances				0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits				0			0			0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Sudan _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	18		18	18		18	18		18
25.2	Staff training contracts	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	18	0	18	18	0	18	18	0	18
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	43.6		43.6	43.6		43.6	43.6		43.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	43.6	0	43.6	43.6	0	43.6	43.6	0	43.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	2		2	2		2	2		2
	Subtotal OC 25.4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2	7.2		7.2
25.7	Storage Services	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1		1	1		1	1		1
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	11.7	0	11.7	11.7	0	11.7	11.7	0	11.7
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Sudan _____			Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____			FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		19		19	19		19	19		19
	Subtotal OC 26.0		19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		5		5			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		4		4			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles				0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		7.5		7.5	7.2		7.2			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		16.5	0	16.5	7.2	0	7.2	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)				0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office				0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities				0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET			512	0	512	511	0	511	494.8	0	494.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

93.2

97.2

97.3

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

\$1.00 = SD 257.5

\$1.00 = SD 257.5

\$ 1.00 = SD 257.5

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

10.6

12.4

5

Organization: SUDAN (650)

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	10.6		10.6	12.4		12.4	5.0		5.0
Withdrawals	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate N/A N/A N/A

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/SUDA _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	18.7		18.7	18.7		18.7	18.7		18.7
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	18.7	0	18.7	18.7	0	18.7	18.7	0	18.7
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	0.9		0.9	10.5		10.5	1.5		1.5
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	7		7	7		7	7		7
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	7.9	0	7.9	17.5	0	17.5	8.5	0	8.5

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/SUDA _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.1		0.1			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/SUDA _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	0	2.3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs	3		3	3		3	3		3
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/SUDA _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	1.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/SUDA _____		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 650 _____		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	0	1.3
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.4		0.4			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9			0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	1.3	0	1.3	0.9	0	0.9	0	0	0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		39.7	0	39.7	48.8	0	48.8	38.9	0	38.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

8

8.7

8.7

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

\$1.00 = SD 257.5

\$1.00 = SD 257.5

\$1.00 = SD 257.5

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.9

10.5

1.5